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REPORT NO. [redacted]

50X1

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 23 Nov. 1953

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Military Information, Security Forces, Youth Movements and Resistance Potential

NO. OF PAGES 13

NO. OF ENCLS. 2  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

7. Order of Battle

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Only information dated later than 1950 is given, as other OB given [redacted] was outdated.

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<u>Date of Information</u>	<u>Unit Designation</u>	<u>Subordination</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
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June [redacted]	1st Inf. Div.	Unk	Unk	WARSAW N 52-15, E 21-00/ Hearsay from military friends.
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[redacted]	14th Inf. Regt. (Kologrzanski)	5th Inf. Div.	Unk	KRAKOW N 50-05, E 19-55/ Hearsay from friends. OB on hand states that the 14th Inf. Regt. was subordinate to the 4th Inf. Div. located at ZIELONA GORA N 51-56, E 15-30/7
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[redacted]	U/1 Arty. Unit	Unk	Unk	GLIWICE N 50-17, E 19-28/ Hearsay from friends.
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8. Tables of Organization and Equipment

[redacted] no knowledge of the T/O & E of Polish Ground Forces.

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- d. The caserne area of the 30th Air Regt. was marked at the main entrance with a sign reading: Military Unit (Jednostka Wojskowa). No other designation was given.

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e. [redacted]

10. Training and Maneuvers

## a. Training

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[redacted] no specific Air Force or air warfare chemical training was given in the 30th Air Regt. There were no chemical bombs or camouflage for the planes, and no chemical ammunition of any type was available. [redacted] a demonstration of fighter planes laying a smoke screen. The spray tanks were attached under the wings, and smoke was released from the tanks by a release mechanism from the cockpit of the plane. No further details.

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[redacted] received about ten hours of CW training. The course was for officers and career NCOs only. The instructor was a WO, name unknown, of the 50th Naval Air Field Svc. Bn. The only textbooks were longhand notebooks, and students were expected to take notes in class to supplement the textbooks. [redacted] no military CW books or manuals. He stated that he did not pay much attention to the classes.

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[redacted] heard of the following types of gases, but had no details on them except that the gas mask afforded sufficient protection against these gases:

Choking gas (Gaz duszacy)  
Irritating gas (Gaz drażniący)  
Tear gas (Gaz łzawość)  
Lewisite and Yperite

The gas mask was cream-colored, and from his description it was established as the Soviet Shlem type. It had an air inlet-outlet valve, and a rubber tissot tube which was attached to the canister. There was also a special canister screwed into the main canister. [redacted] knowledge of the purpose of this canister. He could not remember the markings on the mask. He knew from personal observation that half of the masks were new and half were of pre-World War II manufacture.

The gas mask carrier was rectangular, made of dark cloth, and had an adjustable strap. The carrier held an anti-gas cloak and the gas mask. The top of the carrier overlapped and buttoned in the center of the gas mask. The anti-gas cloak was made of orange-brown paper, and was designed for use in combat only. The cloak was loose-fitting, and was too long for some men and too short for others. The hood of the cloak was made of a double layer of paper and was glued to the top of the cloak. The cloak opened down the front, and was closed with two tapes, one at the waist and the other at the chest, which could be tied from inside the cloak. The cloak, as well as the boots described below, could be worn only once if contaminated. When discarded, they were to be collected by special chemical squads.

The anti-gas boots were made of a material similar to flypaper and were difficult to put on. They were wrapped around the calves and tied by a tape just below the knees. The soles of the boots were made of a waxy paper about five millimeters thick. [redacted] there were enough boots for the personnel of the 30th Air Regt.

The gas masks and anti-gas cloaks and boots were stored in the weapons room.

[redacted] was in a gas chamber at GDANSK-WRZESZCZ /N 54-23, E 18-37/. It was a dark gray brick building, about 5 x 5 m. and could hold only ten men at a time. The chemical warrant officer went in with each group of men. The gas masks were put on and the warrant officer gave the command "face piece damaged" (maska właściwa zniszczona). At the command, the face piece was unscrewed from the canister, the outlet orifice of the canister was placed in the mouth, and breathing was continued in this manner. The next command was "hose damaged" (aura gumowa karbowana zniszczona), and at this command the hose was disconnected from the face piece and the canister directly connected with the face piece.

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The entire exercise lasted about ten minutes.

Tear gas was used. It was disseminated by pouring a liquid onto a fire-heated stone. This was done by a chemical NCO.

Gas mask drills were held every Sunday. At about 0800 a bugle was blown, signalling the start of the drill. All personnel had to don gas masks and wear them for about two hours. There were also "gas days" when everyone in the regiment had to carry gas masks all day.

During a drill, the following procedures were executed:

- (1) Preparation for a gas drill (przygotowanie gazowe) - At this command the carrier was moved from the side to the front, and strings were used to fasten the carrier into position. The left hand was placed in the carrier on position to remove the mask. This was accomplished from the ready position in about three to four seconds if done correctly.
- (2) Gas (gaz) - At this command the men had to hold their breath and close their eyes. The face piece was removed from the carrier with the left hand while the right hand removed the cap or helmet. After donning the face piece, the outlet valve was covered with the hand and cleared by forced ejection of air. The complete operation had to be accomplished without breathing, and took about twenty seconds.
- (3) All clear (odbuj) - At this command the face piece was removed and put back into the carrier, and the carrier was returned to its normal carrying position on the side.

50X1 [redacted] on three types of alerts held in the 30th Air Regt., Polish Naval Air Force Division. They were the gas alert, the local alert, and the general alert. The alerts were sounded on a siren or given by telephone, always using the code name "burza" (storm).

The local alert was initiated by the CO of the Polish Naval Air Force Division, and lasted from one to 24 hours. When the alert was sounded, the officers and sailors of the 30th Air Regt. were to assemble in the parade grounds in seven or eight minutes. It usually took about ten minutes in practice. At the parade ground, a talk was given by the Deputy for Political Affairs, Capt. Zdzislaw MISZTAL, to the effect that the alert was held to train the officers and sailors in preparation for attack by the imperialist West on the People's Democracy of Poland.

The general alert was originated at the Naval HQ. at GDYNIA, and then was sounded by the Div. CO. The men assembled at the parade ground, usually in about seven to ten minutes. Officers living off post were notified by messenger, and transportation to the base was furnished for them.

The officers were required to fall out in their flying suits and pilot goggles, and with their map case, in addition to gas mask and individual weapon. The sailors fell out with full field pack and individual weapon.

Pilots stood by their planes until the alert was over. [redacted] did not know what the sailors did during the general alert.

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During a gas alert, the officers and sailors assembled with their individual weapons, which were TT pistols, KBKs, PPShs, and PPSs, and gas masks. After a talk by the political officer, the men were released to go to their respective duty stations. The officers went back to their office jobs or to their aircraft, and the sailors went to their jobs, to guard duty, or to duties assigned them by the CO. No further details.

b. Maneuvers

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[redacted] u/1 Inf., Tk., and AAA Units moving by train toward the Baltic Sea. He believed that they were combat ready since they carried full field equipment. He did not know the nature of the movement. He also heard from a naval pilot, name unknown, that Polish ground forces were concentrated in the area of ROZEWIE /N 54-50, E 18-20/ and LEBA /N 54-45, E 17-33/, and had maneuvers in the area in August 1952. [redacted] did not see the maneuvers, and had no knowledge of participation by any Soviet or non-Polish satellite units. In August 1952 he was told by naval pilots, names unknown, that Marshall ROKOSSOWSKI had visited the ROZEWIE-LEBA area.

11. Supply and Maintenance

[redacted] no knowledge of supply and maintenance in the Polish Ground Forces or on ICM 52-51 [redacted] Supply Status 50X1 and Capabilities.

12. Manpower

[redacted] the year classes 1932 and 1933 were called up for registration in the Polish Armed Forces. The registration was announced on posters and in the newspapers. From reading the newspapers and from hearsay information, [redacted] some increment year class 1930 was demobilized in 1952. He did not know if the entire class or only part of it was demobilized.

To the best of his knowledge, the following system was used by the Regional Induction Commission to assign inductees:

- a. Infantry - inductees with limited schooling (four years or less); party membership not required.
- b. Tank and Artillery - seven years of school; no party membership required; technical knowledge of auto mechanics; driving ability.
- c. Military Border Guard (WOP - Wojsko Ochrony Pogranicza) - five years of school; active membership in the Polish Youth Union (ZMP - Związek Młodzieży Polskiej).
- d. Labor Battalions - personnel of German descent; sons of land or property owners; sons of Polish pre-World War II National Organization members.

[redacted] a few officer specialists, such as medics and technicians were called in 1952 for reserve training at PUCK. In 1952, a captain, name unknown, of the 30th Air Regt., who was an X-ray specialist, had his tour of duty extended for an indefinite time.

[redacted] no knowledge of any increase or decrease in armed forces strength.

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13. Soviet Mission

[ ] no knowledge of Soviet officers assigned to command or staff duty in Polish Army units.

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14. Soviet Tactical Units

[ ] no knowledge of Soviet ground forces tactical units.

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15. Soviet Administrative Units

[ ] no knowledge of Soviet ground forces administrative units.

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16. Soviet Training Maneuvers and Manuals Used in the Polish Army

[ ] knowledge of some Soviet training manuals used by the Polish Army and Navy. He saw the following manuals [ ] while 50X1 visiting the Secret Document Center of the 30th Air Regt., and stated that they were published by the Ministry of National Defense (MON - Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej), date of publication unknown. They could not be bought by officers and were classified SECRET.

- a. Close Order Drill (Musztra)
- b. Garrison Service (Sluzba Garnizonowa)
- c. Camouflage (Maskowanie)
- d. Service Regulations of Combined Training of All Armed Forces (Regulamin Walki Broni Polaczonych)
- e. Instructions on Small Arms Fire Weapons (Instrukcja Uzytkowania Broni Recznej i Maszynowej) - covered TT pistols, KBK, PPSH, PPS, and Maxim CKM.

[ ] no knowledge of Polish officers attending military schools in USSR.

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17. Soviet Supply of Weapons and Equipment to the Polish Army

[ ] no detailed knowledge of weapons and equipment supplied to the Polish Army by the Soviets.

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18. Role of the Polish Army in East-West Conflict

[ ] heard during political lectures that the Polish Army would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and other People's Democracies against the imperialists who would attack the Polish homeland. He stated that the majority of the officers and soldiers did not believe the Communist propaganda taught in the political lectures.

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19. Purges

[ ] no knowledge of purges in the Polish Army.

20. Morale

EM of the 30th Air Regt., Naval Air Force Division, complained about the long duty hours and the work required after duty such as cleaning, policing, and KP. Passes were given to EM only on Saturdays from 1400 to 2300 and on Sundays from 1400 to 2300. Only 20% could get passes in one day. When close relatives were seriously ill, and a

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certificate from a doctor signed by the State Police was produced, three to seven days leave might be given to the EM. If the EM was the only son of a farmer, he received seven days leave at harvest time.

The EM were dissatisfied with the political indoctrination lectures, and often slept through them, or did not pay any attention to them.

For information on desertions to the West, see below.

He had no knowledge of Army food or pay.

He said that the EM understood that the officers were entitled to better pay and food because of their education and training.

He said that EM of all religious groups were given no opportunity to attend church. He knew of one case in 1952 where an EM was given three days in the stockade, because he left the barracks to attend church on Sunday morning. [redacted] the EM was 50X1 punished for leaving the post without permission, and not for attending church.

## 21. Youth Movements

- a. Boy Scouts (Harcerstwo) - Boys and girls eight to 14 years old were accepted as voluntary members of the Harcerstwo. Activities consisted of singing Communist songs, hearing political talks about the life of the youth in the USSR and in the capitalistic countries, marching in the country, making overnight camping trips, and sleeping in the open. He had no knowledge of dues of members or future use of members in the Army. [redacted] member of the Harcerstwo in CZORTKOW /N 49-01, E 25-48/ from 1934 to 1939. 50X1 Harcerstwo was found only in cities and larger towns, and not in villages.

- b. ZMP - Boys and girls from 14 to 25 were accepted as voluntary members of the ZMP. The following applicants had priority for acceptance:

- (1) Good conduct certificates from the police.
- (2) Letter of recommendation from two ZMP members.
- (3) Parents were members of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR - Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza).

The uniform for boys was a green shirt, red tie, and blue trousers. For the girls it was a white shirt, red tie, and a blue or green skirt. The coat varied for both, with no standard.

50X1 [redacted] no knowledge of ZMP dues. He heard in 1949 that the leader of the ZMP in all Poland was Gen. Janusz ZARZYCKI, but did not know if he was still the leader of the organization.

- c. Maritime League (LM - Liga Morska) - Boys and girls from 16 to 24 could volunteer for the LM. Training in the LM included 50X1 making ship models, general instructions about warships, draftsmanship, marching and close order drill. Members of the LM had priority for entrance to Naval Officers School. [redacted] no knowledge of LM dues. He heard that the chief of the LM in 1947 was Admiral (fnu) MOCHUCZY, whose office was in WARSAW.

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d. Flying Club (LL - Liga Lotnicza) - Boys and girls from 16 to 20 could volunteer for the LL. Training included glider instruction, making glider models, and attending political lectures. Members of the LL had priority for entrance to Air Force Officers School. [redacted] no knowledge of LL dues. Chief of the LL in 1952 was Col (fnu) JAKUBIK, whose office was in Warsaw.

e. Service to Poland (SP - Sluzba Polsce) - Boys and girls from 14 to 18 were accepted in the SP. Training included calisthenics and close order drill. The number of hours devoted to this was unknown. German-type Mausers and KBK's were sometimes carried in close order drill. [redacted] not know if they ever fired the weapons. SP members worked on farms and on road, bridge, railroad and factory construction. The boys wore dark green Eisenhower-type jackets, white undershirts, no ties, and dark green coats. Girls wore green blouses and dark blue skirts. SP members in good standing were recommended for OCS and could choose any branch of service. Demobilized Polish Army officers, wearing officers' uniforms, were the commanders of the SP. [redacted] no knowledge of SP dues.

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22. Passive Antiaircraft Defense

[redacted] no knowledge of antiaircraft defense, placed to protect industrial or communications centers in Poland. There was no warning system and no blackout plans had been made in Poland. There were no air raid shelters being built or reconditioned in Poland.

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23. National Security Corps

[redacted] knew of the following units of the Polish security forces:

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Date of Info	Unit	Subordi-nation	[redacted]	CO	Location	Basis of Info and Remarks
July [redacted]	U/1 KBW unit	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Szczecin N 53-25, E 14-35	Personal observation
[redacted]	U/1 WOP Brig.	Unknown	Unknown	Lt Col (fnu) KLOCZKO	Gdansk N 54-21, E 18-40	Personal observation
Dec. [redacted]	U/1 WOP Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Puck	Personal obser- vation. Forty EM, two officers
July [redacted]	6th or 8th WOP Brig.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Gliwice	Personal obser- vation. (Polish OB Book lists 4th WOP Brig. at Gliwice.)
Dec. [redacted]	U/1 WOP Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Okseywie	Personal obser- vation. About 3 officers and 30 EM.
Dec. [redacted]	U/1 WOP Post	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Wielka Wies N 54-47, E 18-24	Personal obser- vation. About 2 officers, 30- 40 EM.
Dec. [redacted]	Provincial UBP Hq.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Gdansk	Personal obser- vation
[redacted]	District UBP Hq.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Puck	Personal observation

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<u>Date of Info</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Subordi- nation</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Basis of Info and Remarks</u>
Dec. 50X1	City UBP Hq.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Personal observation

50X1 24. [redacted]

50X1 [redacted] no knowledge of Polish Army officers who planned to escape to the west.

50X1 25. [redacted]

- a. [redacted] heard of partisan groups in the area of Przemyśl N 49-47, E 22-47 and Rzeszów N 50-03, E 22-00 in 1952.
- b. He had no knowledge of leaders, mission, number of members, type of members, activities, list of operations, financial support, supplies and equipment, cooperation and coordination with other resistance groups, etc. No further details.
- c. He heard from civilian friends in 1952 of absenteeism and slowdowns in factories, but had no knowledge of any details. He said that strikes, demonstrations and similar attacks against the government would not be possible in Poland because such actions were looked upon as sabotage by the Polish regime and were punishable by death or many years at hard labor. [redacted] large church attendance on holidays in 1952, but this was not looked upon as an anti-government act.
- d. He said that the people opposed the Communist doctrines taught in the schools, the propaganda against the Church, and the lauding of Polish-Soviet friendship. They disliked the high prices for food and clothing, and the poor quality of the clothes. [redacted] the people could not defend themselves against the accusations of active Party members, and that the courts were not for the people but for the Communist regime in Poland.
- e. Most of the people in Poland were against the present regime, and hated the active Party members.
- f. [redacted] the Communists had lost ground compared with 1945-1946 when they were looked upon as liberators from the Nazis.
- g. He believed that 80-90% of the people, including non-active Party members, would openly resist the present regime if assured of outside support or given the opportunity to revolt.
- h. In 1946, [redacted] in Polish newspapers of attacks against the Jews in Kielce N 50-50, E 20-40, supposedly made by the National Armed Forces (NSZ - Narodowe Siły Zbrojne), an underground movement. Since that time he had heard no reports of anti-semitism in Poland.
- i. [redacted] of only a few cases of desertion by Polish soldiers. In 1951, he heard from civilian friends that a corporal, name unknown, deserted from the Army with his weapon. He did not know what happened to the corporal and had no further details on the case.

In 1951 there was a mutiny on the Polish ship ZORAW. The sailors took over the ship from the officers and landed in Sweden. Some of the seamen and officers returned the ship to Poland at an unknown date with the permission of the Swedish government. They were put in jail for terms of five to 15 years and the name of the ship was changed by the Ministry of National Defense. [redacted] not know the new name of the ship. He had no further details of this incident.

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- j. A high percentage of the civilians, exact percentage unknown, opposed the 20% increase in food prices in 1952, covering such items as sugar (which was hard to obtain), meat, butter, and lard. The high production norms placed on the farmers and factory workers were also opposed by the people.
- k. Polish youths were forced to join various government-sponsored youth groups, but 70-80% were not affected by the Communist indoctrination given in the groups and in the schools. This was largely due to the efforts of parents and the Church. 50X1
- l. In 1948 in Puck, a few Polish families were removed. [redacted] believed that they were resettled in Lublin /N 51-15, E 22-34/. The group included aged people, political unreliaables, former land owners (Kulaks), Poles of German descent, and people sentenced by Polish courts. No further details. Since the information was based on hearsay, he had no information on the attitude of the people who were moved.
- m. [redacted] no knowledge of the use of security forces in quelling riots, etc. The morale of the Polish people was good. Security agents were placed in restaurants, bars, trains, stations, factories, and in all common meeting places. Every man was afraid of those around him. From talks with trusted friends, [redacted] heard of great dislike for the present government. About 50% of the members of the PZPR joined it only to secure better jobs and higher pay; they still opposed the government. 50X1
- n. [redacted] about 80-90% of the Polish people were opposed to the present Communist regime in Poland. 50X1
- o. In PUCK in 1949, members of the Jehovah's Witness held an anti-regime meeting. The majority of the members, number unknown, were arrested and sentenced to long prison terms. They were accused of working with the imperialist forces of the West.
- p. [redacted] 80-90% of the Polish people would actively support and join the Allied forces if local and low-level UBP members and local Communist party leaders had been disposed of. The first ones to respond to Allied appeals would be university and technical students, factory workers, and farmers. In PUCK, only a few people would engage in the liquidation of UBP members because the people feared the great power of the security forces. If Allied forces were approaching, about 80-90% of the people would actively revolt and participate in the liquidation of the security forces in Poland. 50X1

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27. Caserne Sketches

[redacted] no knowledge of casernes of Polish ground forces.

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28. Miscellaneous Information

[redacted] the following information on Polish semi-military and naval units:

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Date of Information	Unit	Subordi- nation	50X1		Basis of Info and Remarks
			CO	Location	
[redacted]	U/1 Labor Bn.	Unknown	Unknown	OKSYWIE	Personal obser- vation. Bn. worked on air field here.
	U/1 Labor Bn.	Unknown	Unknown	SZCZECIN	Personal obser- vation. Bn. worked in harbor, loading and un- loading ships.
	18th SP Brig.	Unknown	Unknown	ORLOWO N 54-29, E 18-34	Personal obser- vation.
	3d or 5th SP Brig.	Unknown	Unknown	KRAKOW	Personal obser- vation.
	50th Naval Air Field Svc. Bn.	Unknown	Unknown	OKSYWIE	Personal obser- vation. Unit guarded air field.

Enclosures:

- A. Polish Officer Personalities
- B. Soviet Officer Personalities

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